WINTECH TESTING & CERTIFICATION

Technical Report Report No: R19568 – Rev 1



Forterra Building Products Limited Atherstone Road Measham Swadlincote DE12 7EL

<u>Project</u>

Brick Slip Rainscreen System

CWCT Test Sequence

Project Ref: 19568

3rd June 2019

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R19568 - Rev 1 (Revised report) – this report has been amended as shown in Section 10 or Page 59 and it replaces previous report No. R19568 dated 20th May 2019

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Test Conducted at:	Above Address	
Test Conducted for:	Forterra Building Prod	ucts Limited
Standards Specified:	CWCT Test Methods for Building Envelopes – Dec 2005; Sections 5, 7, 9, 11, 12 & TN 76	
The Test Sequence was Witnessed Wholly or in Part by:	Richard Willetts Gareth Rouse Phil McCormick	Forterra Building Products Limited Forterra Building Products Limited Forterra Building Products Limited
Project No:	19568	
Dates of Final Test Sequence:	27th, 28th and 29th of M	March 2019
Product/System Tested:	Brick slip façade system	
Tests Performed:	As Listed in Section 5 – Test Procedures	
Final Test Sequence Conducted by:	R Cadwallader J Dove D Reynolds	Wintech Engineering Ltd Wintech Engineering Ltd Wintech Engineering Ltd

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes tests conducted at the test site of Wintech Engineering Ltd on a rainscreen system, on behalf of Forterra Building Products Limited.

The following test sequence was conducted on the 27th, 28th and 29th of March 2019 in order to determine the weather tightness of the sample with respect to air leakage, water penetration, wind and impact resistance. The test methods were in accordance with the following standards, and testing was conducted at the request of Forterra Building Products Limited.

CWCT Standard Test Methods for Building Envelopes - December 2005

Air Leakage (Infiltration & Exfiltration)	CWCT Section 5
Water Penetration – Dynamic Aero Engine	CWCT Section 7
Water Penetration – Hose	CWCT Section 9
Wind Resistance – Serviceability	CWCT Section 11
Wind Resistance – Safety	CWCT Section 12
Impact Testing	CWCT TN 76

Wintech Engineering Ltd is accredited by the United Kingdom Accreditation Service as UKAS Testing Laboratory No. 2223.

The test sample was supplied and erected on to the test chamber by Forterra Building Products Limited.

2. SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS

The following summarises the results of tests carried out. The performance of the sample tested has been assessed against the criteria described in CWCT Standard Test Methods for Building Envelope – December 2005, as detailed in Section 1. The results as reported were used to determine the conformance or non-conformance without making any consideration of the uncertainty as requested by Forterra Building Products Limited.

The sample was tested in the following sequence and the associated results are as follows;

Test Type	Peak Test Pressure	Result	Date of test	Classification
Test 1 – Air Leakage (Infiltration)	600 Pa	Pass	27.03.19	A4
Test 2 – Air Leakage (Exfiltration)	100 Pa	N/A*	27.03.19	N/A
Test 3 – Water Penetration (Dynamic Aero Engine)	600 Pa	Pass	27.03.19	N/A
Test 4 – Wind Resistance (Serviceability) Backing Wall	2400 Pa	Pass	27.03.19	N/A
Test 5 – Repeat Air Leakage (Infiltration)	600 Pa	Pass	27.03.19	A4
Test 6 – Repeat Air Leakage (Exfiltration)	100 Pa	N/A*	27.03.19	N/A
Test 7 – Water Penetration (Dynamic Aero Engine)	600 Pa	Pass	27.03.19	N/A
Test 8 – Water Penetration (Hose)	-	Pass	28.03.19	N/A
Test 9 – Wind Resistance (Serviceability) Cavity	2400 Pa	Pass	28.03.19	N/A
Test 10 – Wind Resistance (Safety) Backing Wall	3600 Pa	Pass	28.03.19	N/A
Test 11 – Wind Resistance (Safety) Cavity	3600 Pa	Pass	28.03.19	N/A
Test 12a – Impact Resistance (Retention of Performance)	-	Class 3	28.03.19	Cat B
resi iza – impaci kesisiance (keleniion ol Penoimance)			29.03.19	CULP
Test 12b – Impact Resistance (Safety to Persons)	-	Low Risk	28.03.19	Cat B
			29.03.19	Carb

*There is no classification or performance requirement for exfiltration testing in CWCT Standard for Systemised Building Envelopes – Section 5.

Note: A separate test was conducted on the outer wall (cavity) as per Section 13 of Standard test methods for building envelopes to subject the rainscreen panels to loads that could not be applied during the first test.

The test sample successfully passed all of the above CWCT test requirements and all tests are either equal to or in excess of the requirements for current BS EN Standards for Curtain Walling.

THESE RESULTS ARE VALID ONLY FOR THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE TEST WAS CONDUCTED

3. DESCRIPTION OF TEST SAMPLE

Product Description

Full product name:	SureBrick
Product type:	Brick slip façade system
Product description:	Profiled brick slips clipped into a coated steel carrier rail
Manufactured by:	Forterra Building Products Limited

Support Framing and bracketry (not part of the SureBrick system, but has been tested)

Material:	Nvelope NV1 (helping hand bracket and rail system)
Finish:	Aluminium
Vertical rail Ref:	02/L60-40-2.2-3000
Horizontal rail Ref:	N/A
Fixing method (rail to backing wall):	Nvelope standard screw fixings
Fixing Ref:	04/SX3/28-S16-6.0X48
Fixing method (rail to bracket):	Nvelope standard screw fixings
Fixing Ref:	04/SDA5/5.5X22
Max Span between vertical rails:	600mm
Max Span between horizontal rails:	N/A
Brackets ref:	01/VB060D-6.5 and 01/VB060S-6.5

Panels/tiles (The SureBrick system)

Material:	Brick slip façade system
Material ref (source, spec):	Forterra Building Products Limited
	Specifications – see below
Finish:	Pointing Mortar –
	Parex Historic KL
	Clay brick slips –
	Forterra Dark Multi Smooth
	Forterra Chelsea Smoked Red
	Forterra Smooth Red
	Metal rails –
	Forterra SureBrick Rail (metal rails comprising
	S220GD+ZM310 hot dip zinc-magnesium coating to
	BS EN 10346)
	Forterra SureBrick Top Rail (metal rails comprising
	S220GD+ZM310 hot dip zinc-magnesium coating to
	BS EN 10346)
	Forterra Stainless Steel Rail (304 2B)
	Forterra Stainless Steel Top Rail (304 2B)
Thickness:	Metal Rails –
	0.7mm
	Clay Brick Slips –
	22mm, 42mm & 78.5mm
Reinforcing:	N/A
Max height of panel:	N/A
Max width of panel:	N/A
Max size of panel by area (m2):	N/A
Fixing method:	Metal Rails –
	Mechanically fixed back to supporting frame with
	screws.
	Clay Brick Slips –
	Mechanically retained by the interlocking of the
	profiled clay brick slip into the rail
Bracket/clip ref:	N/A
Screws/fixings ref:	EJOT JT3 FR 6 5.5 x 25mm
	EJOT JT3 LT3 5.5 x 25mm
	EJOT JT3 FR2 4.9 x 35mm (with and without washers)

Interface Details (Backwall to window/door inserts)

Window interface detail:	The window was fixed back to the SFS using metal straps. tremco illbruck ME501 Duo Membrane HD was installed using tremco illbruck SP525 adhesive to the exposed edge around the perimeter of the window to seal it to the sheathing board.
Door interface detail:	N/A

Backing Wall

Structural support type:	SFS
Insulation type:	No insulation used on the test
Insulation thickness:	N/A
Airtight membrane:	tremco illbruck ME011 Breather Membrane UV
Watertight membrane:	tremco illbruck ME011 Breather Membrane UV
Particle board detail:	RCM Cemboard
Sealants and tapes:	tremco illbruck SP525, ME315, ME501, SP925
Fixings ref:	EJOT WDHS 5.5 x 119mm
	EJOT JT3 12 5.5 x 40mm
	EJOT JT3 LT3 5.5 x 25mm

Drainage

2. aniago	
Drainage type (pressure equalised etc.):	Drained (non-pressure-equalised)
Drainage specification and weep holes etc.	G950 Weep Vents, 2200mm ² ventilation airflow per weep vent. Weep vents placed at not more than 1125mm centres above drainage sections and at a maximum of 450mm centres above openings (minimum 2 per opening)

Additional brackets & Fixings

Ref:	Perimeter flashings to close the cavity (test purposes
	only)

Sample Dimensions

I lest sample size: 5390mm x 6604mm

Confirmation Please confirm that the samples provided for testing are representative of standard production? Confirmed

Further details of the test sample and façade system can be found in Section 7.

The description of the test sample in this section has been supplied by Forterra Building Products Limited and has not been verified by Wintech Engineering Limited.

Test Sample During Testing

Photograph No. 1



Photograph No. 2



4. TEST ARRANGEMENT

4.1 TEST CHAMBER

A rainscreen specimen, supplied for testing in accordance with CWCT requirements, was mounted on to a rigid test chamber constructed from steel, timber and plywood sheeting.

The pressure within the chamber was controlled by means of a centrifugal fan and a system of ducting and valves. The static pressure difference between the outside and inside of the chamber was measured by means of a differential pressure transmitter.

4.2 INSTRUMENTATION

4.2.1 Static Pressure

A differential pressure transmitter capable of measuring rapid changes in pressure to an accuracy within 2%, was used to measure the pressure differential across the sample.

4.2.2 Air Flow

A Laminar flow element, mounted in the air system ducting, was used along with differential pressure transducers to measure the airflow required to obtain pressures within the test chamber and has the capability of measuring airflow through the sample to an accuracy within 2%.

4.2.3 Water Flow

An in-line flowmeter, mounted in the spray frame water supply system, was used to measure water flow to the test sample to an accuracy of \pm 5%.

4.2.4 Deflection

Digital linear measurement devices with an accuracy of +/- 0.1 mm were used to measure deflection of principle framing members.

4.2.5 Temperature & Humidity

A digital data logger capable of measuring temperature with an accuracy of \pm 1°C and humidity with an accuracy of \pm 5 %Rh was used.

4.2.6 Atmospheric Pressure

A digital barometer was used to take atmospheric pressure readings with an accuracy of ± 1Kpa.

4.2.7 General

Electronic instrument measurements were scanned by a computer controlled data logger, which processed and recorded the results.

4.3 **PRESSURE GENERATION**

Note: References are made to both positive and negative pressures in this document, it should be noted that in these instances, positive pressure is when pressure on the weather face of the sample is greater than that on the inside face and vice versa.

4.3.1 Static Air Pressure

The air supply system comprised of a centrifugal fan assembly and associated ducting and control valves which were used to create both positive and negative static pressure differentials. The fan provided a constant airflow at the required pressure and period required for the tests.

4.3.2 Dynamic Aero Engine

A wind generator was mounted adjacent to the external face of the test sample and used to create positive pressure differential during dynamic testing.

4.4 WATER SPRAY

4.4.1 Spray frame arrangement

A water spray system was used which comprised of nozzles spaced on a uniform grid, not more that 700 mm apart and mounted approximately 400 mm from the face of the sample. The nozzles provided a full cone pattern, as per the requirements outlined by CWCT. The system delivered water uniformly to the entire surface of the test sample at a rate of not less than 3.4 lt/m²/min.

4.4.2 Hose arrangement

The water was applied using a brass nozzle which produced a solid cone of water droplets with a nominal spread of 30°. The nozzle was provided with a control valve and a pressure gauge between the valve and the nozzle. The water flow to the nozzle was adjusted to produce 22 ± 2 litre/min when the water pressure at the nozzle inlet was 220 ± 20 kPa.

4.5 IMPACTORS

4.5.1 Soft (S1) Body Impactor

A spherical/conical, glass bead filled impactor with a mass of 50 Kg as required in CWCT TN 76.

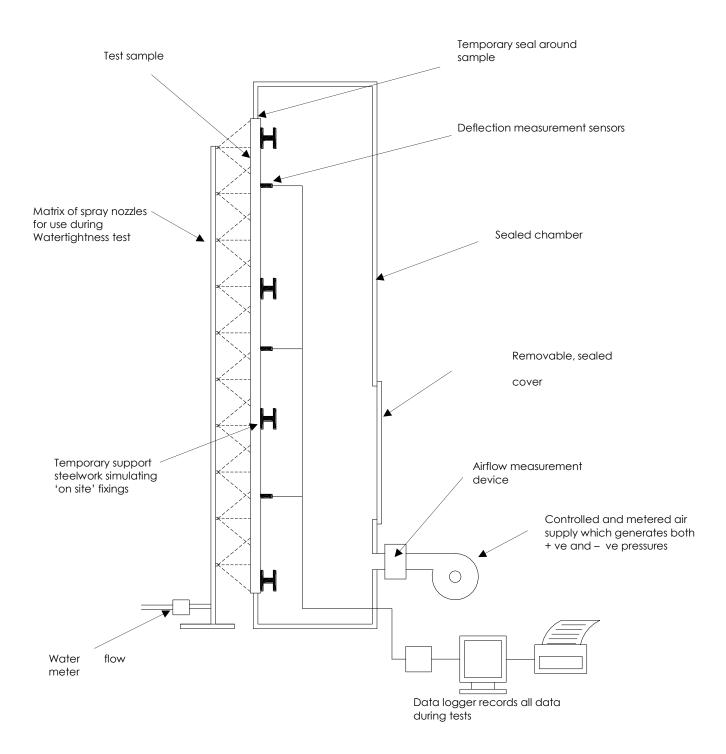
4.5.2 Hard (H2) Body Impactor

A steel ball with a diameter of 62.5 mm and a mass of 1.135 kg, modified to allow it to swing from a nylon cord, rather than being dropped onto the sample as required in CWCT TN 76, was released from the specified height and allowed to fall under gravity until it impacts the designated test zone of the sample.

All measurement devices, instruments and other relevant equipment were calibrated and are traceable to National Standards.

Figure 1

General Arrangement of a Typical Test Assembly



5. TEST PROCEDURES

5.1 SEQUENCE OF TESTING

- 1. Air Leakage Infiltration
- 2. Air Leakage Exfiltration
- 3. Water Penetration Dynamic Aero Engine
- 4. Wind Resistance Serviceability Backing Wall
- 5. Repeat Air Leakage Infiltration
- 6. Repeat Air Leakage Exfiltration
- 7. Water Penetration Dynamic Aero Engine
- 8. Water Penetration Hose
- 9. Wind Resistance Serviceability Cavity
- 10. Wind Resistance Safety Backing Wall
- 11. Wind Resistance Safety Cavity
- 12a. Hard & Soft Body impact test Retention of performance
- 12b. Hard & Soft Body impact test Safety to persons

5.2 AIR LEAKAGE

5.2.1 Infiltration

Three (3) preparatory pulses of **660 Pa (110% of peak test pressure)** positive pressure were applied to the test sample. An airtight seal comprising of plastic sheeting and adhesive tape was then attached to the face of the test sample.

Leakage through the test chamber and joints between the chamber and test sample was determined by measuring the air flow at the following positive pressures; **50**, **100**, **150**, **200**, **250**, **300**, **450** and **600** Pa each step being held for at least 10 seconds.

Test results for the sample were determined by repeating the above sequence with the sample unsealed. The difference between the readings being the air leakage through the sample.

A check for concentrated air leakage was conducted following the above sequence.

5.2.2 Exfiltration

Three (3) preparatory pulses of **500 Pa** negative pressure were applied to the test sample. An airtight seal comprising of plastic sheeting and adhesive tape was then attached to the face of the test sample.

Leakage through the test chamber and joints between the chamber and test sample was determined by measuring the air flow at the following negative pressure; **50 and 100 Pa**, this step being held for at least 10 seconds.

Test results for the sample were determined by repeating the above sequence with the sample unsealed. The difference between the readings being the air leakage through the sample.

5.3 WATER PENETRATION

5.3.1 Water Penetration – Dynamic Aero Engine

Water was sprayed on to the sample as described in section 4.4.1.

The sample was subjected to airflow from the wind generator, as described in 4.3.2, which achieved average deflections equal to those produced at a static pressure differential of **600 Pa** and these conditions were met for the specified 15 minutes.

The interior face of the sample was continuously monitored for water ingress throughout the test.

5.3.2 Water Penetration – Hose Test

Working from the exterior, selected areas of window pod contained within the system were wetted from the bottom up, progressing from the lowest horizontal joint then the intersecting vertical joints.

Water was applied to the sample for 5 mins per 1.5 m length of joint, as described in section 4.4.2.

Throughout the water penetration testing, and for 30 minutes following the cessation of spraying, the internal face of the sample was examined for water penetration. The emergence of any water on the inside face would be recorded, and the location and extent of any leakage noted on a drawing of the test specimen.

5.4 WIND RESISTANCE

5.4.1 Wind Resistance – Serviceability

Three (3) preparatory pulses of **1200 Pa** positive pressure were applied to the test sample. Upon returning to 0 Pa, any opening parts of the test specimen were opened and closed five (5) times, secured in the closed position and finally sealed with tape. All deflection sensors were then zeroed.

The sample was then subjected to positive pressure stages of 600, 1200, 1800 and 2400 Pa (25%, 50%, 75% and 100% of design wind load) and held at each step for 15 seconds (± 5 secs).

The deformation status of the sample was recorded at each step at characteristic points as stated in the standard, following which the pressure was reduced to 0 Pa and any residual deformations recorded within 1 hour of the test.

The above test sequence was then repeated, including the preparation pulses at a negative pressure differential.

5.4.2 Wind Resistance – Safety

Three preparatory positive air pressure pulses of **1200 Pa** positive pressure were applied to the test sample, and the deflection sensors were zeroed.

The sample was subjected to a positive pressure pulse of **3600 Pa (2400 Pa x 150%)**. The pressure was applied as rapidly as possible but in not less than 1 second and was maintained for 15 seconds (± 5 secs).

Following this pressure pulse and upon returning to zero (0) pressure, residual deformations were recorded and any change in the condition of the specimen was noted.

After the above sequence, a visual inspection was conducted, any moving parts were operated and any damage or functional defects noted.

The above test sequence was then repeated, including the preparation pulses at a negative pressure differential.

Following each of the above tests, the sample was inspected for any permanent deformation or damage.

5.5 IMPACTING

5.5.1 Impact Test Procedure – Retention of performance

The test sample was tested using a drop height which corresponded with the required performance level.

The Impactors, as described in section 4.5, were suspended on a wire/Nylon cord and allowed to swing freely, without initial velocity, in a pendulum motion until they hit the sample normal to its face. Only one impact was performed at any single position during the hard body impacting and three times at each position during the soft body impacting.

Tests were conducted at the required impact energies as shown in section 6.4.1 to the selected impact points and the impactors were not allowed to strike the sample more than once.

Drop heights were set to an accuracy of \pm 10 mm.

5.5.2 Impact Test Procedure – Safety to persons

The test sample was tested using a drop height which corresponded with the required performance level.

The Impactors, as described in section 4.5, were suspended on a wire/Nylon cord and allowed to swing freely, without initial velocity, in a pendulum motion until they hit the sample normal to its face. Only one impact was performed at any single position.

Tests were conducted at the required impact energies as shown in section 6.4.2 to the selected impact points and the impactors were not allowed to strike the sample more than once.

Drop heights were set to an accuracy of \pm 10 mm.

5.5.3 Exposure Categories

The above tests were conducted to Category B as required by Forterra Building Products Limited as one of the categories from the table below taken from CWCT TN 75.

Are	Areas within 1.5m of ground				
	Description	Examples			
A	Readily accessible to the public and others with little incentive to exercise care. Prone to vandalism and abnormally rough use.	External walls in vandal prone areas.			
В	Readily accessible to the public and others with little incentive to exercise care. Chance of accident occurring and of misuse.	Walls adjacent to pedestrian thoroughfares when not in category A.			
С	Accessible primarily to those with some incentive to exercise care. Some chance of accident occurring or of misuse.	Walls adjacent to private open gardens. Back walls of balconies.			
D	Only accessible, but not near common route, to those with a high incentive to exercise care. Small chance of accident or of misuse.	Walls adjacent to small fenced decorative garden with no through paths.			
Areas more than 1.5m above ground					
E	Above zone of normal impacts from people and not liable to impacts from thrown or kicked objects. May also be subject to impact during maintenance.	1.5 to 6m above pedestrian level in location categories A and B.			
F	Above zone of normal impacts from people and not liable to impacts from thrown or kicked objects. May also be subject to impact during maintenance.	Wall surfaces at higher positions than those defined in E above.			

6. TEST RESULTS

6.1 AIR LEAKAGE

6.1.1 Calculated Permissible Air Infiltration of Test Sample

Permissible air infiltration rate as CWCT standard test methods for building envelopes – section 5: Fixed Area = $1.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{hr/m}^2$

The permissible air infiltration rate at intermediate test pressures was determined as specified by CWCT standard test methods for building envelopes – section 5.

Air permeability measured at maximum test pressure in the 2nd test should not increase by more than 0.3 m³/hr/m² for fixed glazing above those recorded in the 1st test, as required in CWCT standard for systemised building envelopes: section 3 & BS EN 13116: 2001.

Measured area of test sample = **36.2 m²**

6.1.2 Air Leakage – Classification

Classification according to CWCT & BS EN 12152: 2002

Test 1 – Infiltration – Fixed glazing

A4

Note: There is no classification requirement for exfiltration testing in CWCT standard for systemised building envelopes – Section 5. However, Approved Document L2 requires a maximum air leakage rate of 10 m³/hr/m² @ 50 Pa for a completed building envelope.

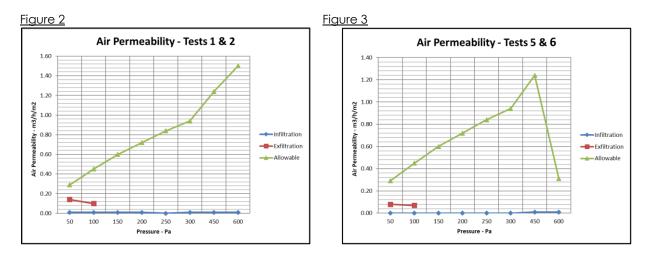
6.1.3 Fixed Area

	Maximum Air Permeability Rate –Infiltration m³/hr/m²			Maximum		bility Rate – I nr/m²	Exfiltration	
Pressure	Test No. 1		Test I	No. 5	Test I	No. 2	Test N	No. 6
Differential Pa	Ambient ° C	12.3	Ambient ° C	11.2	Ambient ° C	12.3	Ambient ° C	11.2
50	0.0	01	0.0	00	0.0	06	0.0	00
100	0.0	01	0.0	00	0.0	06	0.0	03
150	0.0	01	0.0	00				
200	0.0	01	0.0	00				
250	0.0	00	0.0	00				
300	0.0	01	0.0	00				
450	0.0	01	0.0	01				
600	0.0	01	0.0	01				

Observations

No areas of concentrated leakage were found during testing.

Note: The standard uncertainty multiplied by a coverage factor k = 2, providing a level of confidence of approximately 95%, for the above measurements is + 5.33 % of the reading



6.2 WATER PENETRATION

6.2.1 Test 3 – Water Penetration – Dynamic Aero Engine

Temperatures (°C)

Water	10.8
Ambient	12.3

Observations

The sample was subjected to testing as described in section 5.3.1, for a period of not less than 15 minutes, during which no water leakage was observed through the sample.

6.2.2 Test 7 – Water Penetration – Dynamic Aero Engine

Temperatures (°C)

°C)	Water	8.1
	Ambient	11.1

Observations

The sample was subjected to testing as described in section 5.3.1, for a period of not less than 15 minutes, during which no water leakage was observed through the sample.

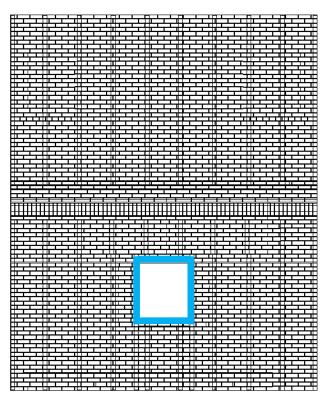
6.2.3 Test 8 – Water Penetration – Hose

Observations

The sample was subjected to hose testing, as described in section 5.3.2. During the test, and for 30 minutes following the cessation of spraying, the sample was monitored for water ingress and none was found.

Figure 4

Hose Test Areas



View from Outside Not to Scale

Hose Test Areas:

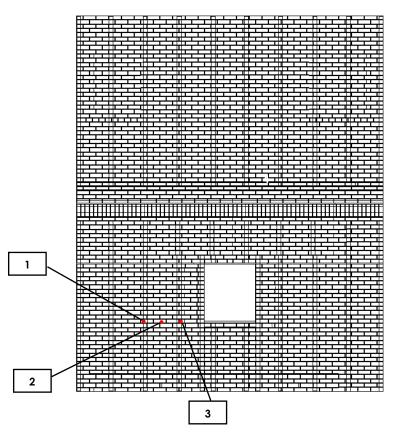
6.3 WIND RESISTANCE TESTING

Calculation of deflection

Probe 2 - ((Probe 1 + Probe 3)/2)

An inspection carried out following tests 5 and 10, after both positive and negative pressure testing, showed no evidence of any permanent deformation or damage to the test sample.

Figure 5 - Positions of Deflection Measurement Probes



- Deflection probe position

6.3.1 Test 9 - Wind Resistance, Serviceability

Temperatures (°C)	Ambient	11.9
Measured Length of	Allowab	le Deflection
Framing Member (mm)	Ratio	Calculated (mm)
600	L/360	1.7

Frontal deflection shall recover by either 95%, or 1mm, whichever the greater.

6.3.1.1 Wind Resistance, Serviceability - Positive Pressure

Positive Pressure (Pa)	Results (mm)
0	0.0
600	0.0
1200	0.1
1800	0.3
2400	0.5
Residuals Immediately following test	0.0

6.3.1.2 Wind Resistance, Serviceability - Negative Pressure

Negative Pressure (Pa)	Results (mm)
0	0.0
600	0.1
1200	0.0
1800	0.1
2400	0.2
Residuals Immediately following test	0.0

6.3.2 Tests 11 - Wind Resistance, Safety

Temperatures (°C) Ambient

Measured Length of	Allowable Residual Deformation		
Framing Member (mm)	Ratio	Calculated (mm)	
600	L/500	1.2	

11.9

6.3.2.1 Wind Resistance, Safety - Positive Pressure

Positive Pressure (Pa)	Results (mm)
0	0.0
3600	0.2
Residuals Immediately following test	0.0

6.3.2.2 Wind Resistance, Safety - Negative Pressure

Negative Pressure (Pa)	Results (mm)
0	0.0
3600	0.2
Residuals Immediately following test	0.0

Note: The standard uncertainty multiplied by a coverage factor k = 2, providing a level of confidence of approximately 95%, for the above measurements is ± 2.4 % of the reading

6.4 IMPACT TESTING

6.4.1 Test 12a – Impact – Retention of performance

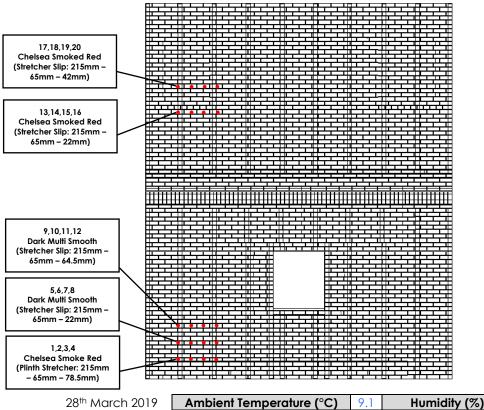
Following each impact, the sample was examined for damage and classified in accordance with the criteria defined in the table below taken from CWCT TN 75.

Class	Definition	Explanation/Examples
1	No damage	No damage visible from 1m, and Any damage visible from closer than 1m unlikely to lead to significant deterioration.
2	Surface damage of an aesthetic nature which is unlikely to require remedial action	Dents or distortion of panels not visible from more than 5m (note visibility of damage will depend on surface finish and lighting conditions. Damage will generally be more visible on reflective surfaces), and Any damage visible from closer than 5m unlikely to lead to significant deterioration
3	Damage that may require remedial action or replacement of components to maintain appearance or long term performance but does not require immediate action	Dents or distortion of panels visible from more than 5m, or Spalling of edges of panels of brittle materials, or Damage to surface finishes that could lead to deterioration of the substrate.
4	Damage requiring immediate action to maintain appearance or performance. Remedial action may include replacement of panel but does not require dismantling or replacement of supporting structure	Significant cracks in brittle materials eg cracks that may lead to parts of tile falling away subsequent to test, or Fracture of panels causing significant amounts of material to fall away during test.
5	Damage requiring more extensive replacement than 4	Buckling of support rails

 28th March 2019
 Ambient Temperature (°C)
 9.1
 Humidity (%)
 59

Soft Body Impactor (S1) – Category B				
Impact (Ni		120	Drop Height (mm)	245
Impact Location		O	oservations	Class
1	No dama	age		Class 1
2	No dama	age		Class 1
3	No dama	age		Class 1
4	No dama	age		Class 1
5	No dama	age		Class 1
6	No dama	age		Class 1
7	No dama	age		Class 1
8	No dama	age		Class 1
9	No dama	Class 1		
10	No damage Class 1			
11	No dama	age		Class 1
12	No damage Class 1			
13	No damage			Class 1
14	No damage			Class 1
15	No damage			Class 1
16	No damage			Class 1
17	No damage			Class 1
18	No dama	age		Class 1
19	No damage Class 1			
20	No dama	age		Class 1

Figure 6 – Retention of performance (Soft Body) Impact positions



Z8'''	March	2019
29 th	March	2019

Ambient Temperature (°C) 8.2

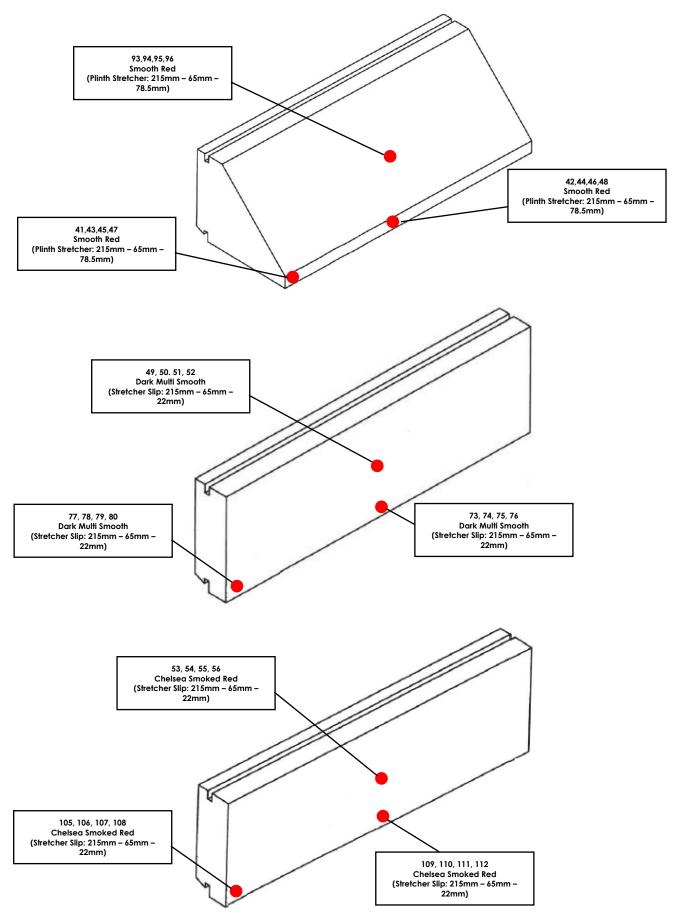
 Humidity (%)
 59

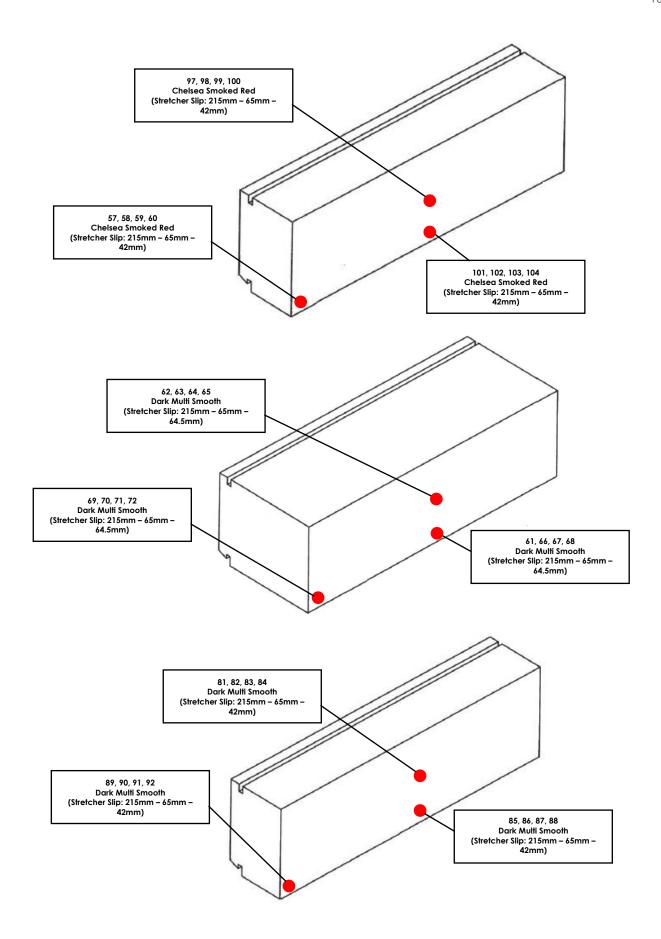
 Humidity (%)
 63

Hard Body Impactor (H2) – Category B						
Impact Energy (Nm) 10 Drop Height (mm)				898		
Impact Location	Observations			Class		
41	Small chi	p - 0.09g colle	cted	Class 3		
42	Mortar c	racked – safely	y retained	Class 2		
43	Mortar c	racked – safely	y retained	Class 3		
44	Small ind	entation left in	brick	Class 2		
45	Mortar c	racked; brick s	afely retained	Class 2		
46	Small cro	ick in brick		Class 2		
47		Crack at location of impact 46 made worse and hairline crack left in brick - 0.20g collected				
48	Hair line	Class 2				
49	Hair line crack in brick			Class 2		
50	Hair line crack in brick			Class 2		
51	Hair line crack in brick			Class 2		
52	Hair line crack in brick			Class 2		
53	No damage			Class 1		
54	No dama	age		Class 1		
55	No dama	age		Class 1		
56	No damage			Class 1		
57	No damage			Class 1		
58	No damage			Class 1		
59	No damage			Class 1		
60	No damage			Class 1		
61	No Dame	age		Class 1		
62	Crack in mortar			Class 2		

63	No Damage	Class 1
64	No Damage	Class 1
65	No Damage	Class 1
66	No Damage	Class 1
67	Small amount of mortar fell away - 0.38g collected	Class 3
68	Piece fell from adjacent brick - 2.95g collected	Class 3
69	Crack in mortar	Class 2
70	No Damage	Class 1
71	No Damage	Class 1
72	Crack in mortar	Class 2
73	No Damage	Class 1
74	Crack in mortar	Class 2
75	Crack in mortar	Class 2
76	Hairline crack in brick	Class 2
77	Cracked brick twice - safely retained	Class 2
78	No Damage	Class 1
79	Cracked brick twice - safely retained	Class 2
80	Cracked brick - safely retained	Class 2
81	Cracked down the middle of brick	Class 2
82	Cracked down the middle of brick	Class 2
83	Cracked down the middle of brick	Class 2
84	Cracked down the middle of brick	Class 2
85	Hair line crack in brick	Class 2
86	Hair line crack in brick	Class 2
87	No Damage	Class 1
88	No Damage	Class 1
89	No Damage	Class 1
90	No Damage	Class 1
91	No Damage	Class 1
92	No Damage	Class 1
93	No Damage	Class 1
94	No Damage	Class 1
95	No Damage	Class 1
96	No Damage	Class 1
97	No Damage	Class 1
98	No Damage	Class 1
99	No Damage	Class 1
100	No Damage	Class 1
101		Class 1
102		Class 1 Class 1
103		Class 1
104 105	No Damage	Class 3
105	Broke corner of brick - 2.24g collected No Damage	Class 3
108	No Damage	Class 1
107	No Damage	Class 1
108	No Damage	Class 1
110	No Damage	Class 1
110	No Damage	Class 1
112	No Damage	Class 1
112	no banago	

Figure 7 – Retention of performance (Hard Body) Impact positions





6.4.2 Test 12b – Impact – Safety

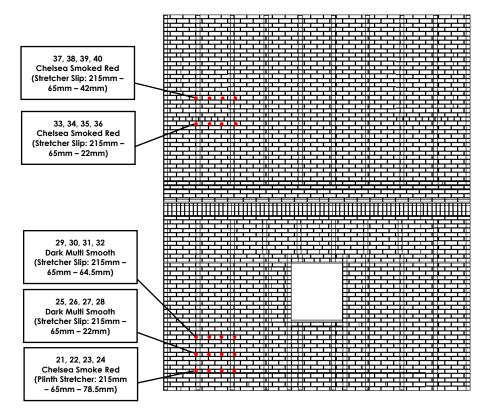
Following each impact, the sample was examined for damage and classified in accordance with the criteria defined in the table below taken from CWCT TN 75.

Class	Explanation/Examples
Negligible risk	No material dislodged during test, and no damage likely to lead to materials falling subsequent to test, and no sharp edges produced that would be likely to cause severe injury to a person during impact, and cladding not penetrated by impactor
Low risk	Maximum mass of falling particle 50g, and Maximum mass of particle that may fall subsequent to impact 50g, and cladding not penetrated by impact, and no sharp edges produced that would be likely to cause severe injury during impact
Moderate risk	Maximum mass of falling particle less than 500g, and maximum mass of particle that may fall subsequent to impact less than 500g, and cladding not penetrated by impact, and no sharp edges produced that would be likely to cause severe injury during impact
High risk	Maximum mass of falling particle greater than 500g, or cladding penetrated by impact, or sharp edges produced that would be likely to cause severe injury during impact.

 28th March 2019
 Ambient Temperature (°C)
 9.1
 Humidity (%)
 59

Soft Body Impactor (\$1) – Category B				
Impact (Nr		500	Drop Height (mm)	1020
Impact Location	Observations			Risk Category
21	No dama	age		Negligible
22	No dama	age		Negligible
23	No dama	age		Negligible
24	No dama	age		Negligible
25	No dama	age		Negligible
26	No dama	age		Negligible
27	No dama	Negligible		
28	No dama	age		Negligible
29	No dama	age		Negligible
30	No dama	age		Negligible
31	No dama	age		Negligible
32	No dama	age		Negligible
33	No dama	age		Negligible
34	No dama	age		Negligible
35	No dama	age		Negligible
36	No dama	age		Negligible
37	No dama	age		Negligible
38	No dama	age		Negligible
39	No dama	age		Negligible
40	No dama	age		Negligible

Figure 8 – Safety (Soft Body) Impact positions

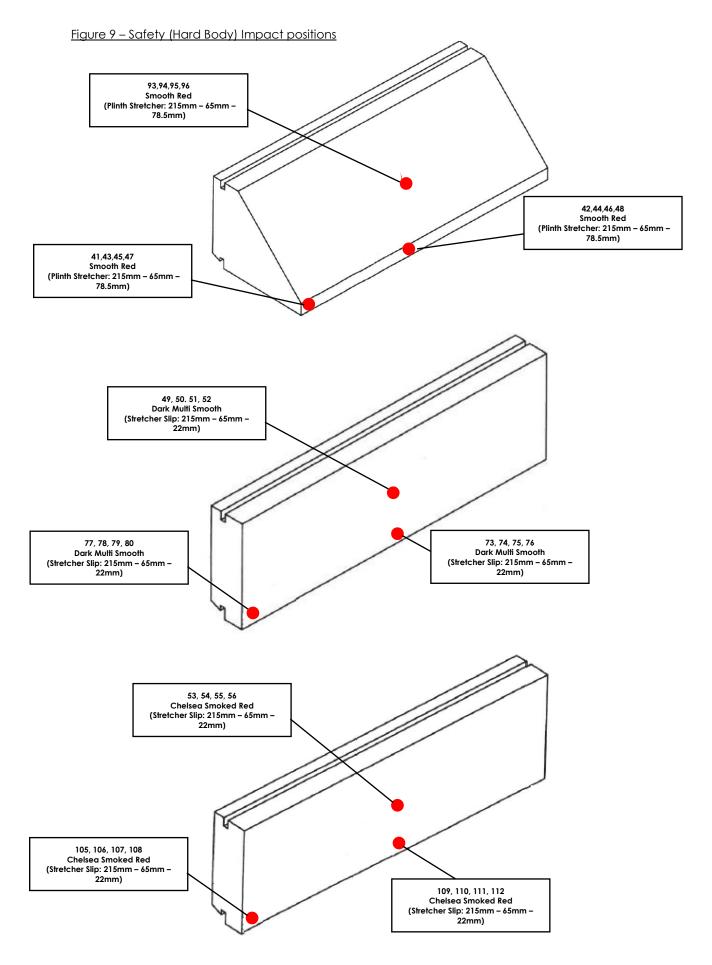


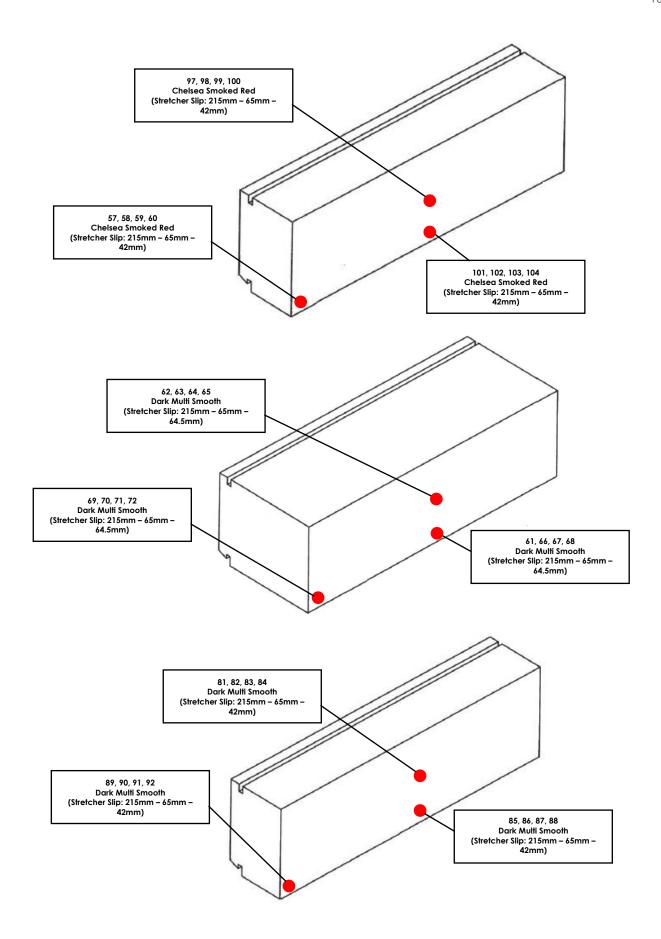
28 th March 2019	Ambient Temperature (°C)	9.1	Humidity (%)	59
29 th March 2019	Ambient Temperature (°C)	8.2	Humidity (%)	63

Hard Body Impactor (H2) – Category B					
Impact Energy (Nm)		10	Drop Height (mm)	898	
Impact Location		Risk Category			
41	Small chi	p - 0.09g collec	ted	Low	
42	Mortar ci	racked – safely	retained	Negligible	
43	Mortar ci	racked – safely	retained	Negligible	
44	Small ind	entation left in I	orick	Low	
45	Mortar ci	racked; brick sa	Ifely retained	Negligible	
46	Small cro	ick in brick		Negligible	
47	Crack at location of impact 46 made worse and hairline crack left in brick - 0.20g collected				
48	Hair line of	Negligible			
49	Hair line crack in brick			Negligible	
50	Hair line crack in brick			Negligible	
51	Hair line crack in brick			Negligible	
52	Hair line crack in brick			Negligible	
53	No damage			Negligible	
54	No damage			Negligible	
55	No damage			Negligible	
56	No damage			Negligible	
57	No damage			Negligible	
58	No damage			Negligible	
59	No damage Negligib				
60	No damage			Negligible	
61	No Damage			Negligible	

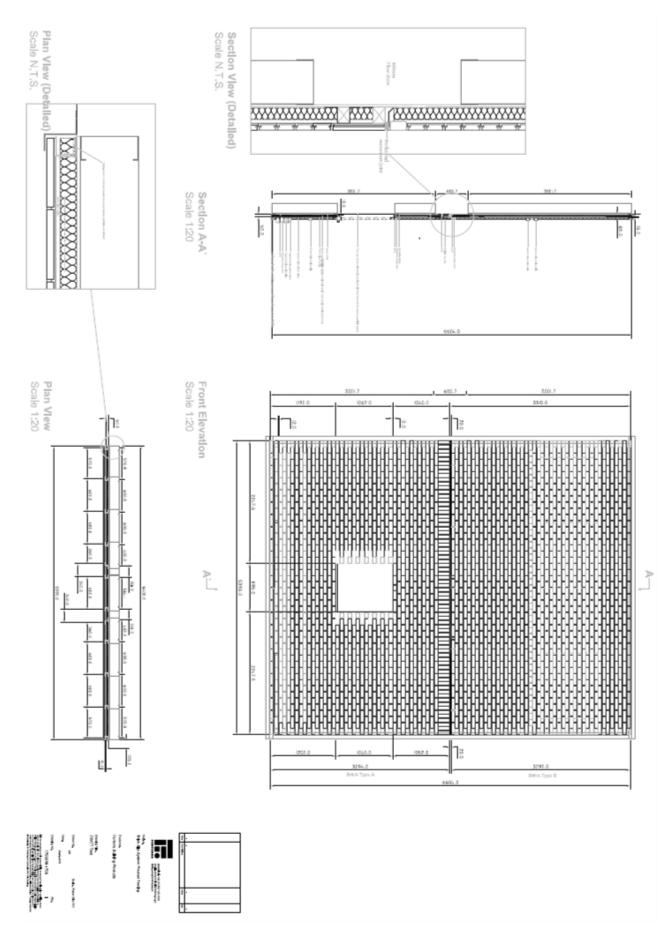
62	Crack in mortar	Negligible
63	No Damage	Negligible
64	No Damage	Negligible
65	No Damage	Negligible
66	No Damage	Negligible
67	Small amount of mortar fell away - 0.38g collected	Low
68	Piece fell from adjacent brick - 2.95g collected	Low
69	Crack in mortar	Negligible
70	No Damage	Negligible
71	No Damage	Negligible
72	Crack in mortar	Negligible
73	No Damage	Negligible
74	Crack in mortar	Negligible
75	Crack in mortar	Negligible
76	Hairline crack in brick	Negligible
77	Cracked brick twice - safely retained	Negligible
78	No Damage	Negligible
79	Cracked brick twice - safely retained	Negligible
80	Cracked brick - safely retained	Negligible
81	Cracked down the middle of brick	Negligible
82	Cracked down the middle of brick	Negligible
83	Cracked down the middle of brick	Negligible
84	Cracked down the middle of brick	Negligible
85	Hair line crack in brick	Negligible
86	Hair line crack in brick	Negligible
87	No Damage	Negligible
88	No Damage	Negligible
89	No Damage	Negligible
90	No Damage	Negligible
91	No Damage	Negligible
92	No Damage	Negligible
93	No Damage	Negligible
94	No Damage	Negligible
95	No Damage	Negligible
96	No Damage	Negligible
97	No Damage	Negligible
98	No Damage	Negligible
99	No Damage	Negligible
100	No Damage	Negligible
101	No Damage	Negligible
102	No Damage	Negligible
103	No Damage	Negligible
104	No Damage	Negligible
105	Broke corner of brick - 2.24g collected	Low
106	No Damage	Negligible
107	No Damage	Negligible
108	No Damage	Negligible
109	No Damage	Negligible
110	No Damage	Negligible
111	No Damage	Negligible
112	No Damage	Negligible

NOTE: The hard body impacting for safety to persons was conducted during the retention of performance impacting due to the impact energy being the same.

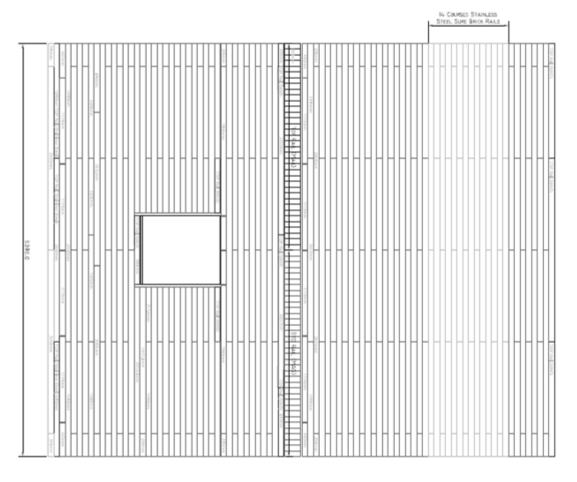


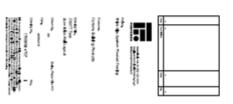


7. SYSTEM DRAWINGS

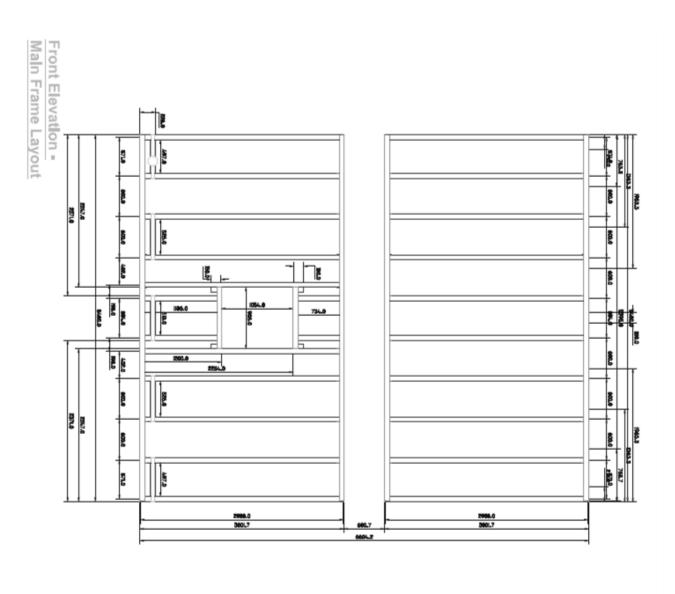


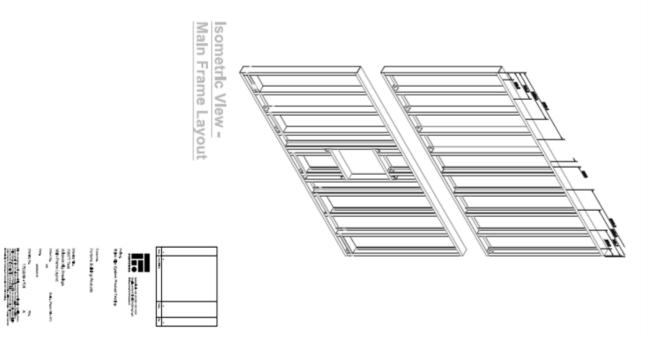




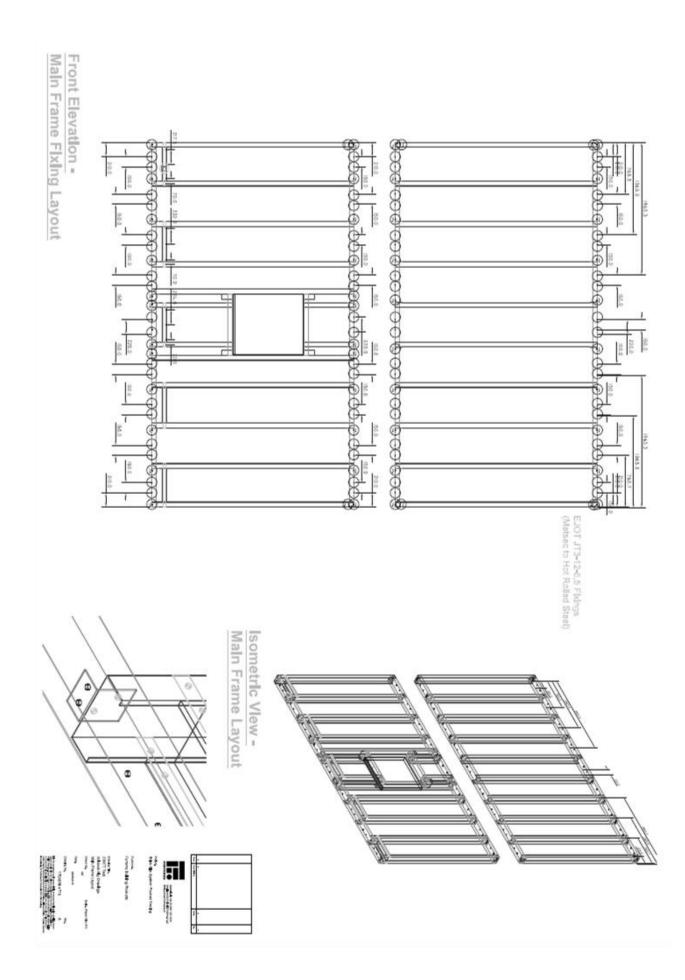


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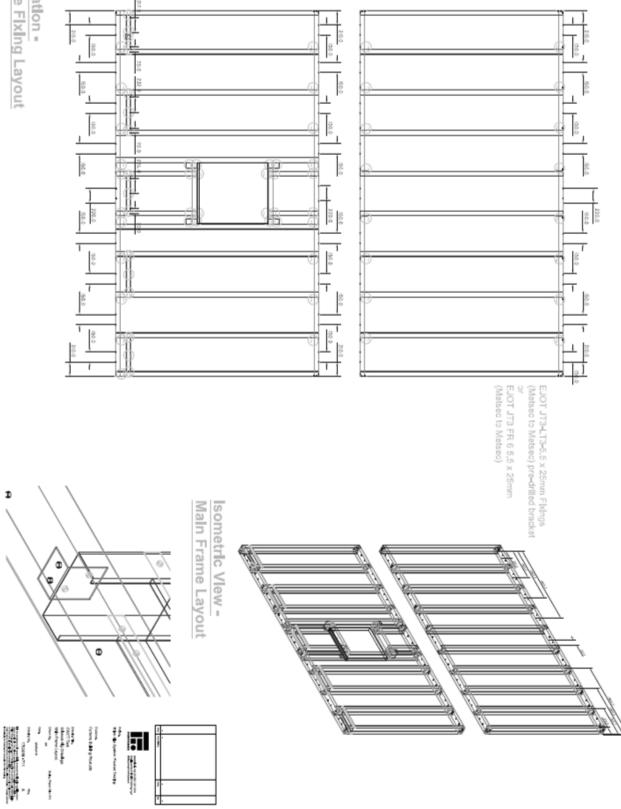


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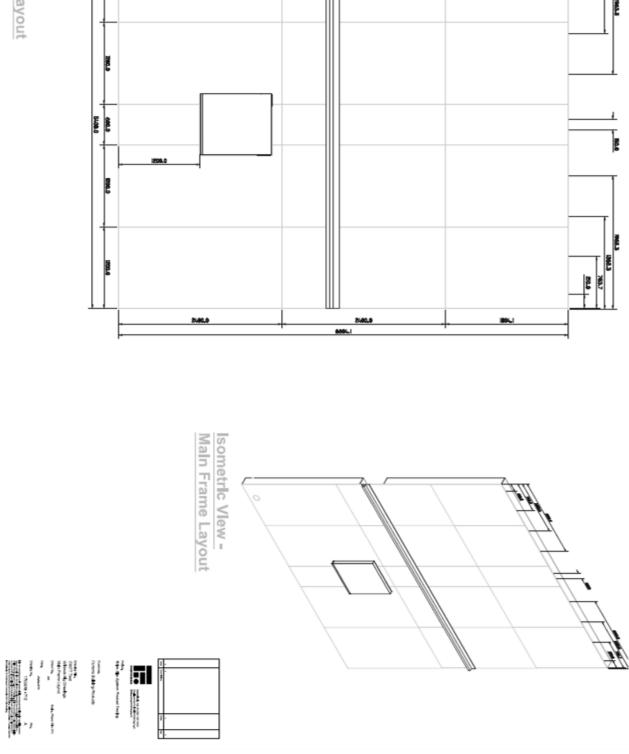
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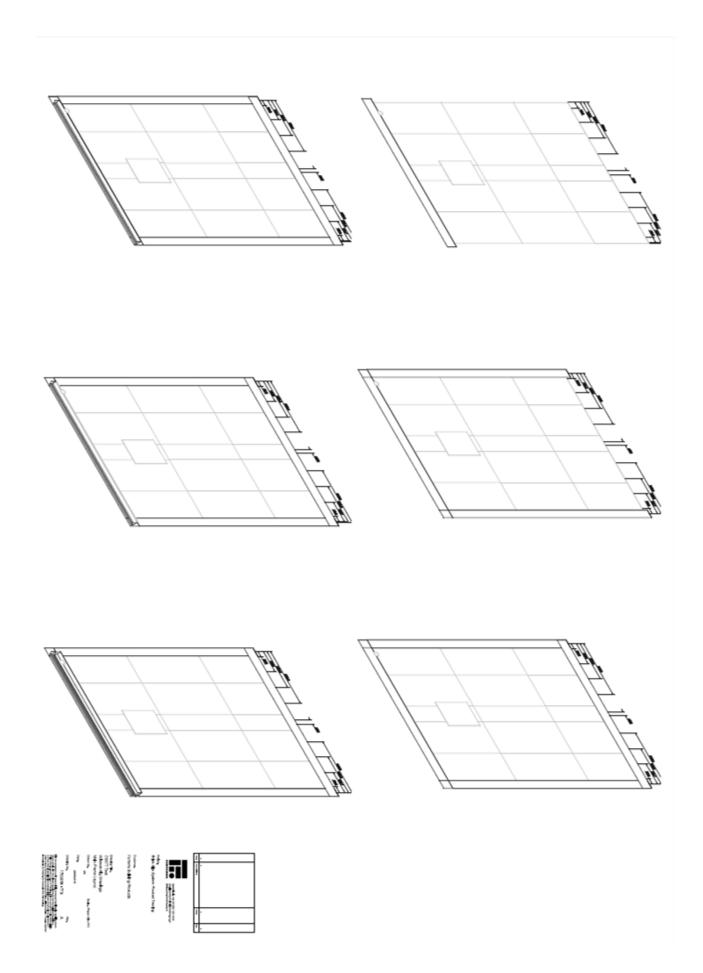
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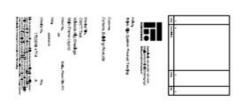


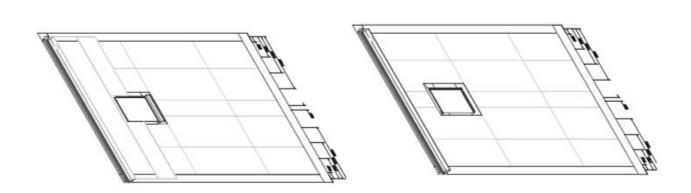
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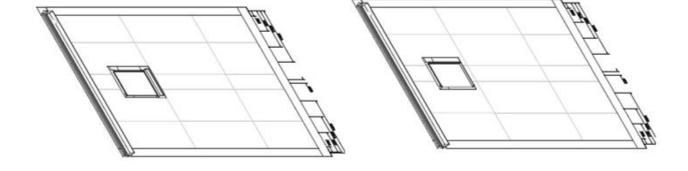
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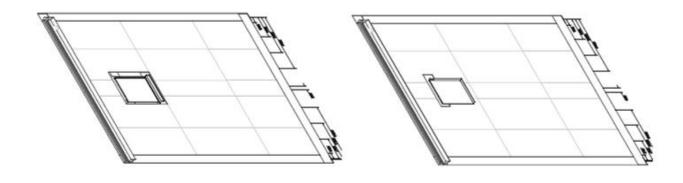


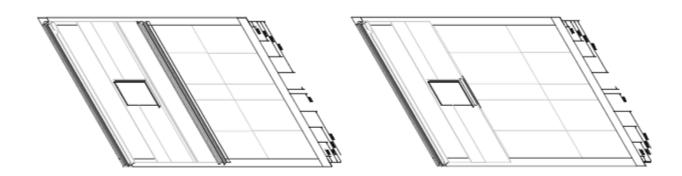


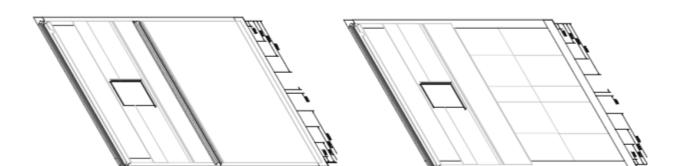


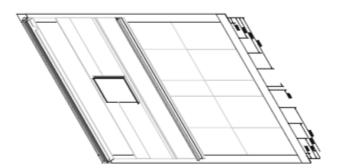






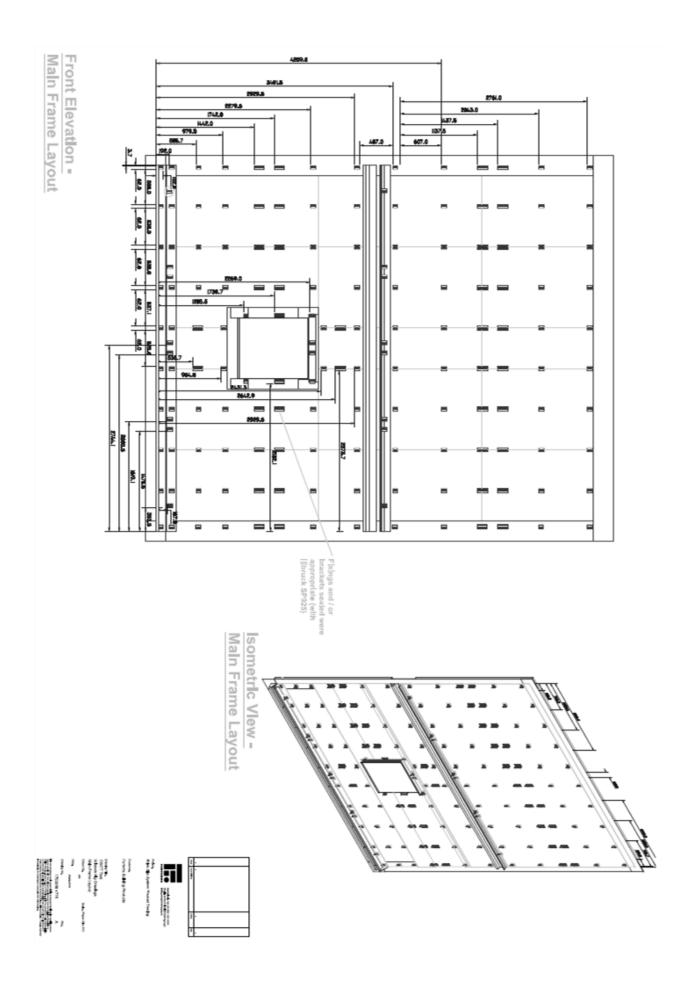






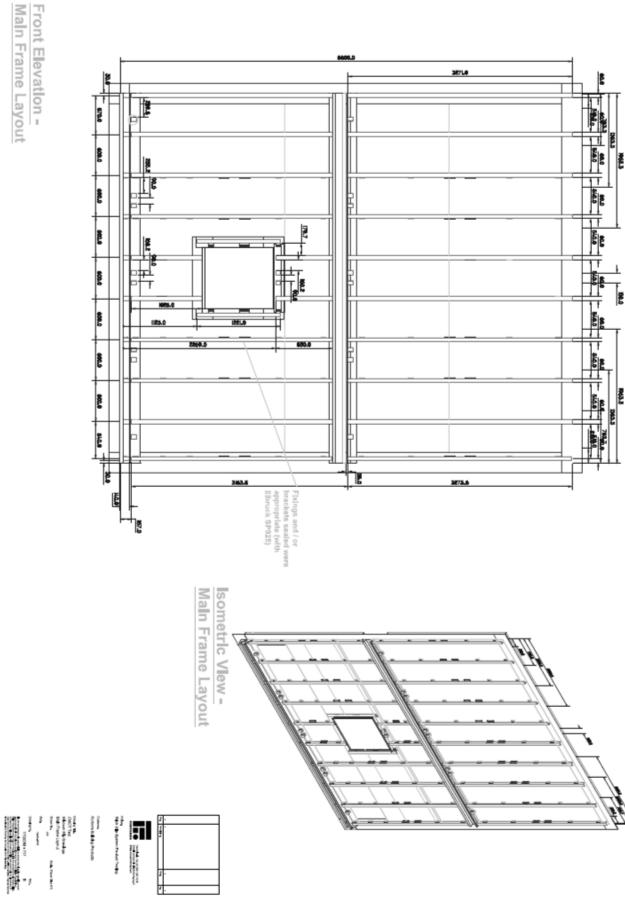


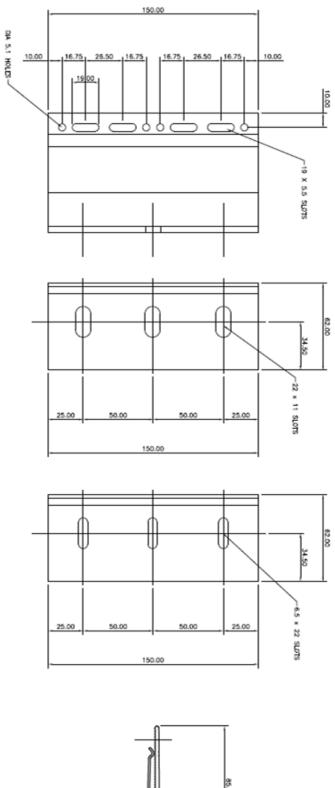


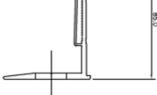


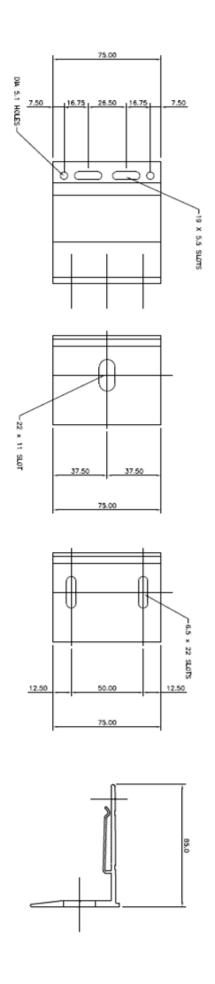


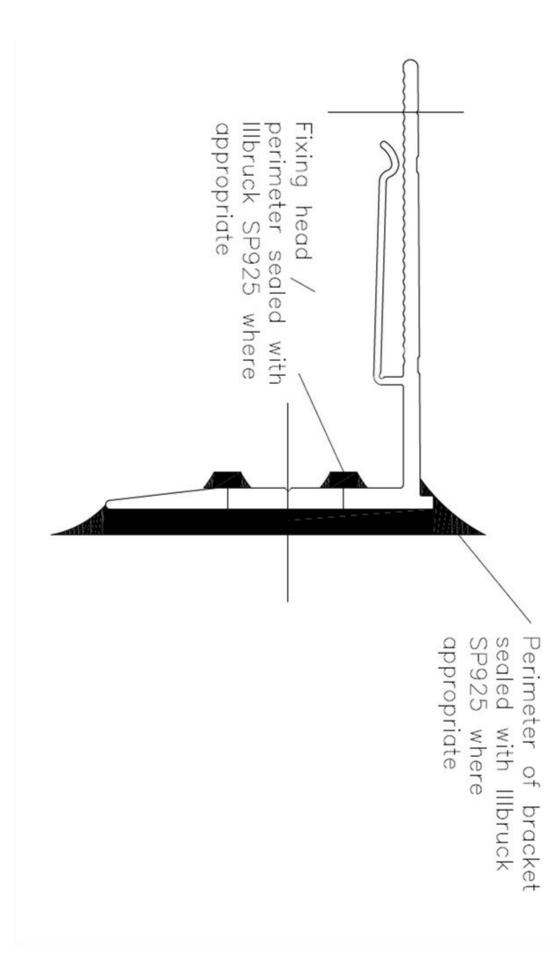
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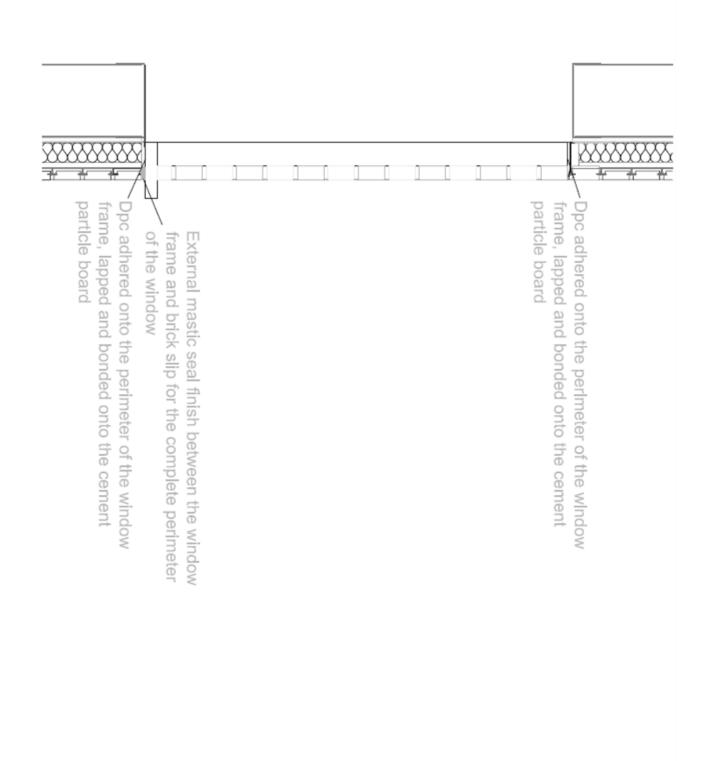


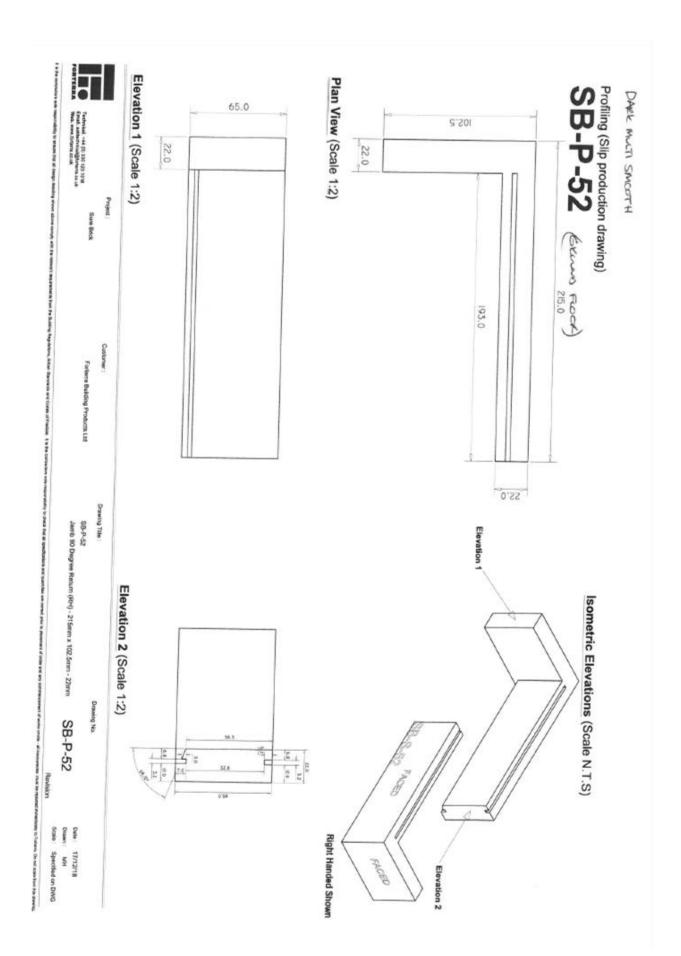


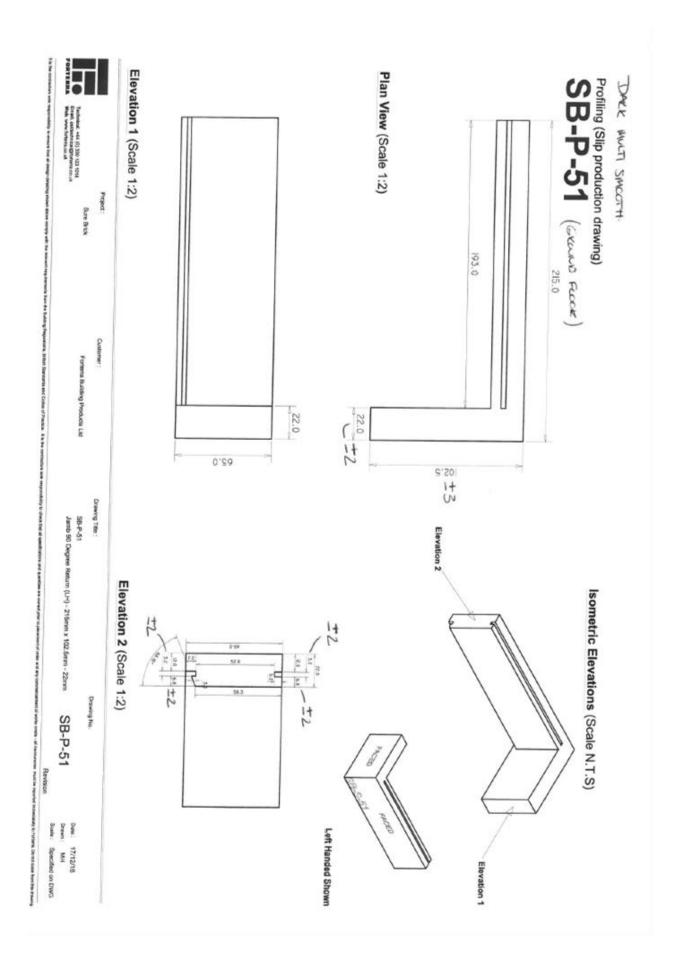


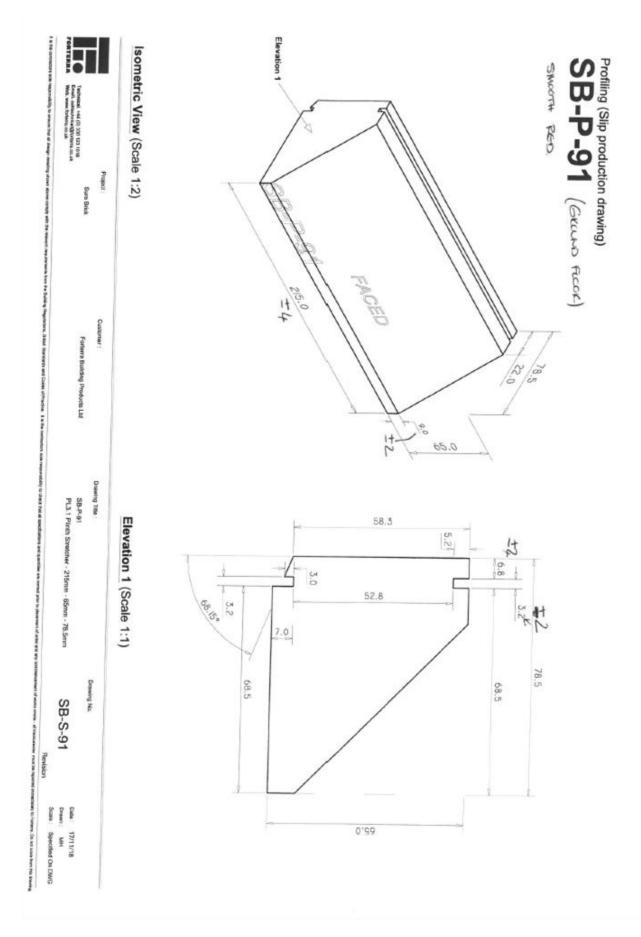


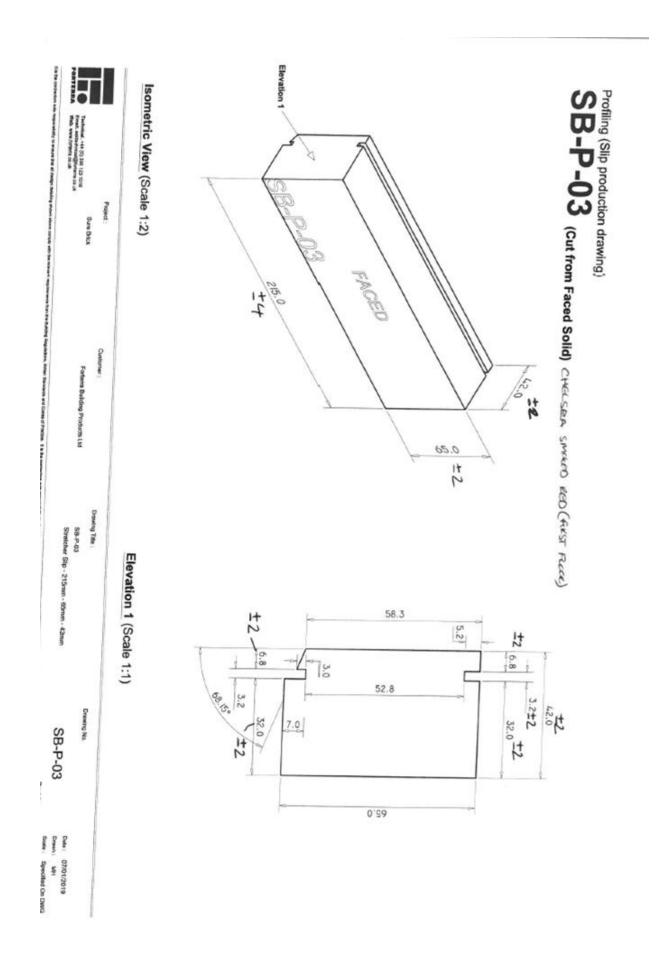


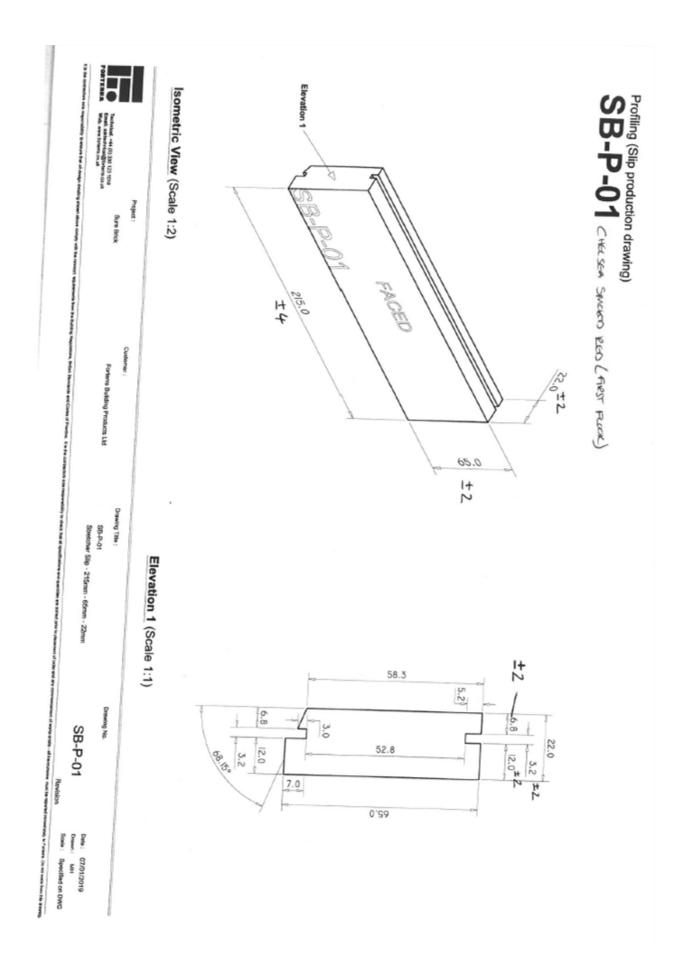


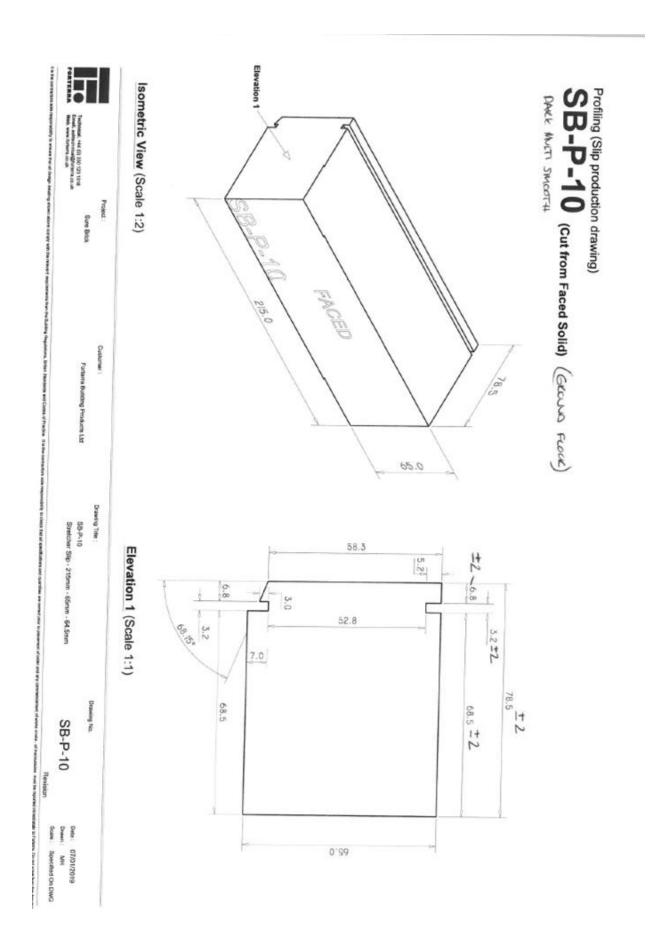


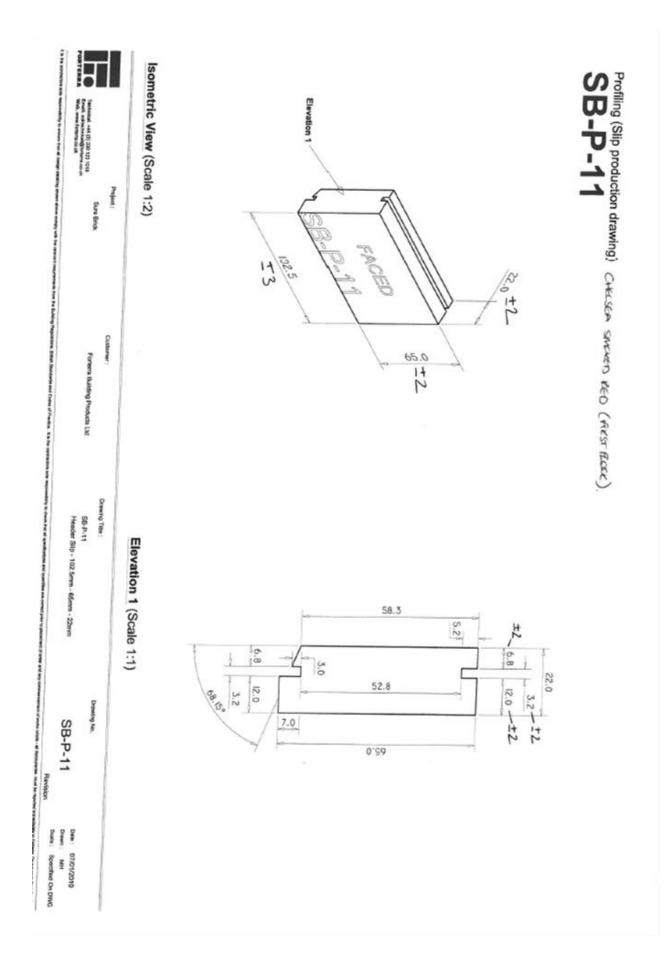


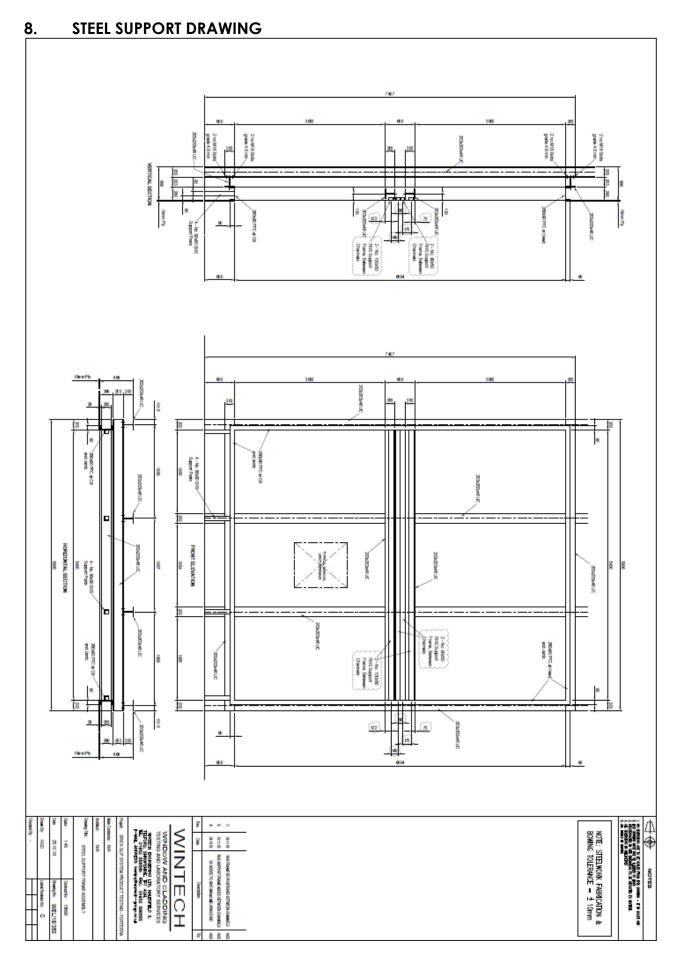












9. DISMANTLING

The dismantling was conducted on 8th and 9th of April 2019 by representatives of Forterra Building Products Limited and was witnessed by representatives of Wintech Engineering Ltd.

There was no water evident in the system in parts designed not to be wetted, and it was found that the system fully complied with the system drawings in Section 8 provided by Forterra Building Products Limited at the time of the dismantle.

Photograph No. 3



Sample prior to the dismantle.

Photograph No. 4



'Sure Brick' Rail layout with brick slip removed.





Window interface with brick slip removed.

Photograph No. 6

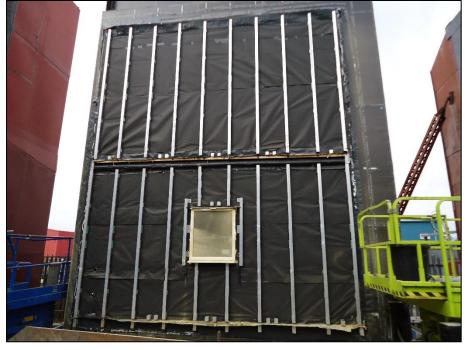


Brick slip (stretcher slip profile) between support rail.



Soldier support rail layout

Photograph No. 8



Front elevation showing vertical support rails and weatherproofing.



Mid vertical rail span measured (600 mm).

Helping hand bracket connection to vertical rail.

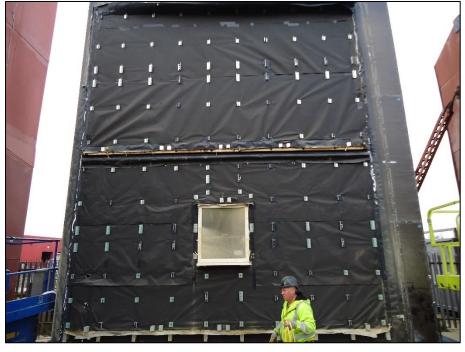
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Photograph No. 11



Helping hand bracket and fixings sealed.

Photograph No. 12



Helping hand brackets with vertical rails removed.



Cement boards.

Photograph No. 14

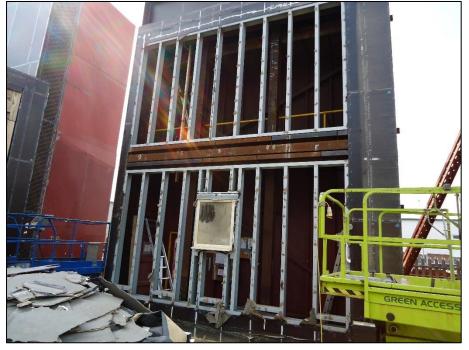


Window interface to cement board.

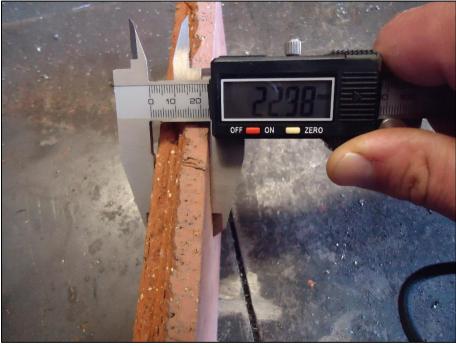


Internal – Window fixing bracket to SFS.

Photograph No. 16

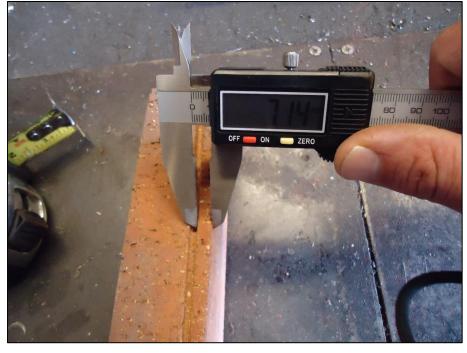


Steel frame support system.



'Stretcher Slip' brick profile, depth.

Photograph No. 18



'Stretcher Slip' brick profile.

10. Amendments

Revision No.	Amendments	Date of Amendments
1	 Abbreviation of 'Ltd' changed to 'Limited' in all references to Forterra Building Products Limited. Updated list of test witnesses. Updated product description. Added TN 76 impact category table to 'Test Procedures' and classification tables to 'Test Results' 	03.06.19

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----- END OF REPORT -----